

IN A BIG MICA MINE.

THE VALUABLE MINERAL SHAVED OFF AS IF IT WERE CHEESE.

A "hole in the ground" Out of which one of the queerest products of nature is taken by the most primitive appliances—Use of the Sublimator.

There has recently been reopened near the town of Monroe, Orange County, an old mica mine, unused for the last fifteen or twenty years. The working of the mine was stopped, not because of any deficiency in the quantity of its product, but because at that time mica was plentiful elsewhere and the prices were too low to pay for its excavation. Now, however, owing to the exhaustion of many formerly productive mines in various parts of the country, mica is scarce and correspondingly expensive. This has encouraged a few men, who knew of the existence of the old mine, to form a company for its reopening. George A. Clark, a bluestone dealer, who lives near the town of Tri-State on the boundary corner separating Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, is one of the chief promoters of the project, and those associated with him are men from Brooklyn and from Newark, N. J. Their organization is called the Mombasha Mining Company, so named from a lake near the mine, and they have leased the ground for ten years, with a privilege of renewal. The mine, which is a hole in the ground not more than twenty feet square and about twelve feet deep, is situated on one farm, but intersecting ledges of mica in an adjoining field are another place of property, and this necessitates leasing ground from two different owners. The farmers, perhaps distrusting the value of their mica beds, have been very willing to grant the leases at low figures.

Work in the mine was begun before the extremely cold weather set in, and the company now has on hand five or six hundred pounds of sheet mica of a light amber color and of fine quality. Experts who have examined the mine have been surprised at the apparently inexhaustible deposits there, and have praised the kind of mica obtained. The sheets vary greatly in size, some measuring as much as twelve inches square. The sheet mica is used, as is well known, instead of glass in places exposed to heat, such as reflectors, headlights and stove and lantern lights. It is also made into spectacles to protect the eyes in various mechanical processes. The market price for it at present varies from \$1 to \$25 a pound, according to the size of the sheet and the quality. "Scrap" mica, as the small pieces are termed, is pounded up for use in varnish, to make a glittering coating for wall papers, and in some kinds of lustrous paints. It is also used in making a covering for roofs, and is mixed with oil as a lubricant for machinery. The prices for scrap mica now range from \$5 to \$25 a ton.

The working of a mica mine is a comparatively inexpensive process, for the sheets of the mineral stand in upright ledges, and are easily separated from the adjacent rock. Then the splitting up of the strata is accomplished without much trouble. The scrap mica is gathered in great quantities, much of it being the debris left where the sheet mica has been broken by the picks in cutting it out. On account of the cold in Orange County work on the Mombasha mine has been suspended now until the early spring.

A Discouragement to Business.
"How does the horseless carriage business progress?" asked the inquiring customer of the Irish proprietor of an automobile establishment in New York.

"Sure, there's times it progresses fine, sorr, an' there's times it don't progress at all," replied the proprietor. "When the cabs is in order an' goes whizzin' around the strates widout noise or commotion folks looks at 'em wid special admiration an' says: 'Ain't that a divil av a fine way to get over the ground!' But, sorr, av you'll take my word for it 'tis a powerful discouragement to the business to see 'trea big micks pushin' a played-out automotor out Broadway in the opin face av Hivin, an' the interested possibill, an' advertisin' the catastrophe be shewarin' themselves blue in the fayes at every step. A powerful discouragement to the business it is, an' av it don't stop happenin' on a sinful average av wance a day, I'm goin' to sell out an' go into the perpetual motion business."

Only Colored Bank President.
William Washington Browne of Richmond, Va., who died the other day, was the president of the Savings Bank of the Order of United True Reformers, in that city. It is said that he was the only colored bank president in the country. He had the confidence of the white bankers and business men of Richmond, and it is stated that his was the only bank in Richmond that did not decline to pay currency during the panic of 1853, cashing the checks of other banks as well as those drawn on it, and furnishing the needed currency to enable the teachers in the public schools to be paid.

Banana Culture.
The banana is the most prolific of fruits. The produce of one acre planted with bananas will support 25 times as many people as the produce of an acre planted with wheat.

Commerce of a Great Canal.
During the year 1897 the tonnage which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal on the Great Lakes was twice that which passed through the Suez Canal.

A Stay-at-Home Husband.
One hundred and seven witnesses were summoned to appear in Common Pleas at Ravenna, O., in the case wherein Mary Ellen Rogers sued Volney Rogers for divorce on the grounds that having lived with her for forty years he never took her anywhere, not even to church.

BARBERS' CRUSADE.

KNIGHTS OF THE RAZOR FORBID TIPS AND FIVE-CENT SHAVES.

There are six hundred thousand barbers in this country and they have a long list of grievances—The Republic Once Object to Women Practicing the Art.

There are 600,000 barbers in the United States and the higher classes of the profession have started a movement to elevate and dignify it by securing legislation that will correct some of the evils from which they are now complaining and restore to it the honorable distinction which barbers enjoyed in the old days, when they took rank with physicians and musicians and artists.

They propose to carry on a crusade that will result in the regulation of the tonsorial business by legislation in the different states. They propose to begin in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and other thickly populated communities where the system they propose may be tested before they attempt to secure its general adoption.

They want a system of licenses to be issued by the municipal or state authorities to those who prove their qualifications to practice the barber's profession after a proper examination or the presentation of evidence that they have served an apprenticeship for a certain number of years. They argue that surgeons, pharmacists, veterinarians and even horse-shoers in some states are required to show qualification before they are allowed to practice, and if the heads of an animal are to be protected by statutory enactment against unskilled treatment, why not the throats of men, the dome of thought and the seat of knowledge and intelligence?

They demand an apprenticeship of four years before a man can be treated with the razor and scissors of a journeyman.

They want a law that will shut up the barber-shops where people can get a shave for 5 cents. There are places in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, usually run by Italians, where one can get a shave, a haircut and a shine for 25 cents. The legitimate barbers who have families to support and children to educate claim that a skillful man who uses clean linen and pure hair dressings cannot compete with this cheap competition.

They would abolish by law the women barber-shops which are becoming so common in some cities. They say that most of them are shelds for other and improper purposes, like the massage institutions, and that they bring into disrepute an honorable profession. They do not object to women earning their living by shaving, dressing and cutting hair, but they insist that those who enter this occupation shall be required to go through the same training as men, and that they shall be compelled to work with men in the same shops, or limit their practice to women customers, on the ground that shops run exclusively by women and patronized exclusively by men must necessarily be demoralizing for both operatives and customers.

They want to prohibit tips, which, they say, are a great cause of trouble. All barbers try to coax into their chairs customers who are in the habit of feeling them in addition to paying the price of a shave, while they are inclined to neglect those who refuse to do so. They want everybody treated alike.

One of the most important features of the crusade is to secure the passage of a law forbidding the use of deleterious cosmetics, lotions, hair dyes and washes. They want official inspection by the chemists of the boards of health or other authorized authorities, and each bottle or package marked with some sign to show that it contains nothing injurious.

Reflections of a Bachelor.
Nowadays a man can't go down cellar without the snow-shovel's staring him in the face.

When Caesar was stabbed his wife probably said it was just because he didn't dress warmly enough.

All women know other women whom they can't afford to know on earth, but expect to meet in heaven.

A woman can never see a man with a mourning band around his hat without feeling almost as if she knew him.

A woman that insists on kissing her husband more than four times a day would put molasses on her water-melon.

It's a funny thing that the men who always eat nothing but healthy food never look any healthier than the men who don't.

Big New Tunnel.
The new Colorado tunnel will when completed be by far the longest tunnel in the world. It will connect Colorado City with Sunol, and will be twenty miles in length, with subsidiary tunnels, bringing the extreme length to fifty miles. The tunnel proper passes under Pike's Peak at a depth of 7,000 feet, and will throughout its course maintain an average depth of nearly 5,000 feet.

Berlin's New Cycle Cab.
Berlin has a new cycle cab. The passenger sits in front in a seat over two wheels. The thing has three wheels, one in the rear. Above the rear wheel a man with muscular legs sits and works the pedals.

Reclamation of a Delta.
The delta of the Danube is about to be drained and reserved for agricultural purposes by the Roumanian Government. Nearly 100,000 acres of fertile land will thus be made available.

Celestial Marriage.
The great Lick telescope reveals about 100,000 stars, and every one of them is a sun, theoretically and by analogy giving light and heat to its planets; this telescope reveals stars so small that it would require 50,000 of them to be visible to the naked eye.

FEROCIOUS WILD DOGS.

Becoming a Pest Along the Border of Arizona and New Mexico.

John Bagenman, Under Sheriff of Navajo county, has returned to Holbrook, Arizona, from an extended trip through the mountains along the border of Arizona and New Mexico bringing a tale that wild dogs are creating havoc in that region among cattle and sheep. The dogs have been known for only three years, first making their appearance in a small band in American Valley, in Western New Mexico. They have increased wonderfully, and are now found over a broad stretch of country, despite the efforts of the cattlemen to exterminate them. The dogs average about 100 pounds weight. They have the head and shoulders of a bulldog, but the build of a timber wolf and wolfish characteristics. In color they are ashy gray, with long black hairs interspersed.

Like coyotes, they are little afraid of man, and will follow horses for miles through the timber, not hesitating to attack footmen. They occasionally visit ranches, and many instances are known where domestic dogs have joined the bands. The dogs secure their food by killing sheep and calves, and even full-grown cattle are known to have been pulled down by them. Cattle are their especial game.

Thomas Alger, a resident of Nutrioso, is responsible for the statement that animals bitten by the wild dogs, if not killed by them on the spot, die within a few days with all the symptoms of strychnine poisoning. He cites an instance where he was able to verify the local impression to that effect. His house dog was set upon by several wild dogs. Alger drove them away, and the dog appeared to be little the worse for his battle. Yet the animal died in two days with all the signs of strychnine poisoning.

The timber dogs are continually getting fiercer and bolder, and the residents of eastern Apache county are organizing to hunt them down.

Lincoln as Doorkeeper.

Mr. James Elter is one of the oldest doorkeepers in the war department, Washington, and has been stationed at the Seventeenth street entrance to the White building for many years occupying a chair in which President Lincoln sat, while he acted as doorkeeper in place of Mr. Elter. Speaking of the incident, Mr. Elter said:

"One day a tall, lank gentleman came to the entrance and asked me if the secretary was in, and I told him no, that it was too early for him. He then asked at what hour he would be likely to find him, and I told him. With a pleasant 'Thank you' (something we don't always get) he walked away. At the hour I told him that the secretary would be in he again walked up the steps and asked me if I would not go to the secretary's room and tell him that he wished to see him. I told him that I could not leave my post.

"Oh, that is all right, I am Mr. Lincoln, and I will keep door while you deliver my message. Tell him that I want to see him here in the lower hall.' With this the President unplanned my badge, stuck it in his own coat, and took my chair. I hastened to the secretary's room, and soon the two were together near me, but in quiet and earnest talk. I never did know why Mr. Lincoln did not want to go to the secretary's room, but I know that I prize this chair. I call it Aba Lincoln. No doubt that was the only time a President ever acted as doorkeeper."

Crocodile in the Thames.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte contributed the first crocodile the Thames has ever known to that river. It—an African importation—escaped from its pond in its English home at Weybridge, and for a month disappeared itself in the Thames. It was finally caught in a net by watermen and restored to its owner, apparently none the worse for its stay in the river.

The Shah's New Sword.

The Shah of Persia is having a new sword made. The blade is scimitar-shaped, double-edged and inlaid with gold. Its scabbard will be of royal scarlet Persian leather, with mountings in gold filagree, and its hilt of ivory, inlaid with gold arabesques and inscriptions, crossbars being studded with precious stones.

Gulf Stream's Source.

Recent investigations by Dr. Lindenkohl have shown that the principal source of the Gulf Stream is not the Florida channel, but the region between and beside the islands of the West Indies. At Bimini, the volume of this warm water is sixty times as great as the combined volume of all the rivers in the world at their mouths.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

ASTONISHING BUSINESS SECRETS OF THE BACHELOR'S FRIENDS.

Used in Enormous Numbers for Manufacturing Purposes as Well as for Wear—Made of Every Conceivable Material and Design—Laundrymen Consumers a Lot.

As shirts are made nowadays pretty much every man wears one or more collar buttons. Diamond collar buttons are not so much worn as they were, though some are still sold; they cost from \$3 and \$10 each up to \$40 or \$50. The fine collar button now most generally worn is of plain yellow gold, and sells at from \$2.50 to \$5. A great number of silver collar buttons are sold, and with the fall in the value of silver these are now cheaper than ever.

The number of plated collar buttons sold is enormous. They are made in great variety. There are plain, plated buttons and plated buttons with collared backs, and buttons with pearl backs and plated tops, and buttons with plated backs and pearl tops. There are jewelry factories devoted solely to the manufacture of plated collar buttons and cuff buttons. The annual production in this country of plated collar buttons, such as are sold at from 5 cents to 25 cents each, is about a million gross, or two for each person in the United States.

Among the finer kinds of cheap collar buttons are those of pearl, which are imported from Austria. Of bone collar buttons and of agate collar buttons, which come from France and Germany, and are far cheaper, there are imported annually great numbers, many millions. There are now produced in this country great numbers of collar buttons of celluloid. There are collar buttons made of a composition; collar buttons of wood, lacquered, and buttons of iron.

Enormous as the consumption of collar buttons is, for the purpose indicated by their name, that consumption is small compared with the consumption for manufacturing purposes.

In such uses the cheaper collar buttons are consumed by hundreds of millions annually. All shirt manufacturers and manufacturers of women's waists use them in the manufactured garments. A shirt band is not plumed; it is fastened with a collar button, and a collar button is commonly put in each wristband. If the shirt opens front and back two collar buttons are put in the neck, so that three or four collar buttons are used in every shirt. Many hundreds of back louvered shirts with the collar not plumed, but secured by a collar button; a customer would get in this manner from the laundry, in the course of a year, as many collar buttons as he sent shirts; more if he wore shirts that opened back and front.

Most of the collar buttons used for these purposes are very cheap; many of them marvellously cheap. Under this head come the commoner kinds of bone buttons, the agate collar buttons, and the cheaper metal buttons. The metal buttons are all made in this country. We can't compete with the cheaper labor of the European countries in the production of the pearl bone, and agate collar buttons, nor can they compete with us in the production of the various kinds of metal buttons. There are various grades and styles in these cheaper buttons. There are agate buttons with gilt tops, the cheap metal buttons are some of them gilt finished and some silvered, and some steel finished. The cheap collar buttons are sold by the great gross. Great numbers of them, foreign and domestic, are sold at such prices that their cost is a cent a dozen, or considerably less, but even at such prices their cost is a considerable item of expense to the large manufacturer.

There are manufacturers of shirts and waists who use millions of these collar buttons annually.

Some collar buttons used on high-priced shirt waists are articles of jewelry manufacture, made with glass settings in imitation of jewels; such buttons are sold in sets at about \$1 a dozen sets.

The total consumption of collar buttons in this country for all purposes probably exceeds a thousand million annually, and the amount expended for them probably is not very far below \$10,000,000.

Montana has an unusual number of inventors for a new State.

Precedency of Hindoo Children.

A traveller who recently visited India states that he was astonished by the precedence of Hindoo children. Many of them are skilful workmen at an age when other children are learning the alphabet. One of the most expert carvers in wood he saw was a boy of seven, and many of the handiwork and most costly rugs are woven by children not yet in their teens.

A Real Yankee Romance.

Years ago a summer boarder at a cottage on a point of land which formed the protecting arm of the harbor of a fishing town in Massachusetts was shown a girl baby only a few months old. He looked at the babe and admired, then said to the mother:

"Will you give me that babe for my wife?"

The mother had known the young man for several summers. She liked him, and therefore, answered promptly:

"Yes."

"Will you promise never to tell her that you have selected me as her husband?"

"Yes."

The conditions of the singular betrothal were observed. The girl baby grew up, and summer after summer the young man courted her. When she was 15 he married her, and not till then did she know that she had been betrothed to her husband while in her cradle. Can old romance be more romantic than this story of a New England fishing town?

Double Soles.

Get double soles put to your "kangaroo" or dogskin leather boots for street use. This outlay will save you from many an "unaccountable" cold which is caught from walking upon damp pavements and street crossings, and from sitting out, otherwise well wrapped up, to watch a ball game after a rain.

Paper Watch.

A paper watch has been exhibited by a Dresden watchmaker. The paper is prepared in such a manner that the watch is said to be as serviceable as these in ordinary use.

A Defective Exclusion Law.

It is said that the law relating to the residence of Hebrews in Siberia contains a technical error, and when rectified permission will be granted them to live there.

London Tips.

In some London hotels the waiters receive as much as \$2,500 a year in tips.

THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI.

There is Nothing in the World That Approaches It in Grandeur.

How many Americans appreciate the grandeur of their country's geography?

How many know that there is no river system on earth which even distantly compares with that of the Mississippi and its tributaries?

The census tells us that these rivers, all flowing through one channel into the Gulf of Mexico, aggregate more than 100,000 miles in length. The Amazon, the Nile, the Ganges and all the rest of the great river systems on earth put together scarcely approach this magnificent showing.

Think of it! A steamboat leaving Pittsburgh can visit twenty-three States without passing through any artificial channel. She can go up the Allegheny and Monongahela, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Wabash, the Tennessee and the Cumberland—clear into Alabama—before reaching the mouth of the Ohio.

Below Cairo she can traverse not only the Mississippi but the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the White, the Red, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchee, the Yalobusha, the Ouachita, the great bayous and all the tributaries of these streams.

Above Cairo lie the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Platte, the Big Horn and a score of tributaries to all these. The suppositions steamboat can land at 1,050 towns and cities on her way.

These rivers drain an area of 1,653,303 square miles, occupied by a population of 21,298,332 in 1890.

The commerce of this great river system was carried on in 1889 by 7,453 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,379 and a value of \$15,535,005.

And so rich is that commerce that its annual gross earnings exceed the total value of the craft engaged in it by nearly a million dollars. It carries nearly eleven million passengers and nearly thirty-three million tons of freight per year.

And this is only one of the great river systems of our country—one of many that include such mighty systems as that of the Yukon, that of the Columbia, that of the Colorado and that of the Amazon at Tombigbee.

And from one end to the other of all these rivers there is no custom-house to stop traffic or to levy one cent of tribute upon it.

It is worth every American's while to reflect upon the greatness of our land and to rejoice in it. It is worth while to remember also that the resources of this marvellous country are far less than half developed.—George Cary Eggleston.

Compulsory Shooting.

In the French Chamber M. Cocho, Deputy from in Summe, has introduced a bill making rifle shooting compulsory upon all the male inhabitants of the republic from the age of 10 to 40 years. In a word, the object of the bill is to make France a nation of sharpshooters. It proposes to make the study and practice of shooting obligatory in all the schools for boys, each scholar to be compelled to present his certificate of marksmanship, such as it may be, at least once a year. Parents and guardians will be liable to a fine if their boys do not turn at the stands a specified number of cartridges. Adults will be compelled to continue the exercise until they are called under the colors.

In the reserve, the active and territorial armies the men who distinguish themselves as good shots will be rewarded by reductions in their periods of service. In the opinion of high military authorities the chances of victory in future wars will depend largely upon the accuracy of the soldiers' aim.

The French newspapers are enthusiastically in favor of the passage of the bill; but it is very likely that it will undergo considerable military tinkering before it can get through the Chamber, if indeed it ever does go through.

OFFICE, Commercial Wharf.

437 JOHN H. GREENE, Supr.

Salvator Beer,

Bottled and in Bulk,

AT

D. W. Sheehan's,

KINGSLEY'S WHARF.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanence

is the desirable quality combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

Particular attention paid to Children's Portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

242 THAMES STREET.

Respectfully Declined—Miss Gay—I wish I owned a bird! Mr. Ling—Let me be your bird. Miss Gray—I don't want a parrot thank you.—Eggsop.

Blessing of Poverty—Jinks—Do you suppose a man with a family can live on a dollar a day and be a Christian? Blinks—Of course. He can't afford to be anything else.—N. Y. Weekly.

CASTORIA.

Is the best

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remedy for

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
Two women killed in Pensacola, Ky., while resisting arrest with revolvers and knives. Fire damaged Gould academy in Bethel, Me., to the extent of \$1000. Conductor and brakeman killed in a collision between log trains in Michigan. Vale cotton mill in Nashua, N. H., employing 15 hands, has closed after 53 years of existence. Superintendent of the Stamford, Conn., almshouse died of a fractured skull believed to be due to a woman in the insane department. Bill to settle labor disputes by arbitration introduced in the senate. G. B. Clark arrested in Salem, Mass., on a charge of attempting to kill a boarder in his mother's house. Greek Catholic priest nearly killed by Brooklyn house-burners. Julius Michelson, painter, killed in New Haven by a fall. Vernon Barker, brakeman, killed by a train in Hartford. B. Perry hung himself in a cell in Salem. Mass. E. W. Packard & Co., shoe manufacturers of Brockton, Mass., have assigned with liabilities of \$50,000. Representative of the Cuban junta says that the De Lome letter was stolen from the man to whom it was sent. Two men were killed in a blasting accident in New Hampton, N. H. Prize-fighting trust proposed by a Chicago sport. Man, woman and boy badly hurt by a shell-pipe explosion during a photographic operation in a Brooklyn house. British commons rejected a suggestion of an independent parliament for Ireland, offered by an Irish member. Man arrested in Washington confesses assaulting and robbing a Boston druggist. W. C. T. U. officers want Yale's president to forbid the use of alcoholic liquors in the university. Beverly, Mass., man hung himself in a cell.

SUNDAY, FEB. 13.
American flag association organized in New York to protect the flag from desecration. Lincoln's birthday observed Saturday quite generally by Republicans. Coal has killed an elderly woman and overcame two other persons in Leominster, Mass. Four persons hurt in a collision of electric cars in the North Chelmsford, Mass. Missouri's attorney says it is a violation of law to read the bible and recite the Lord's Prayer in the schools of that state. Cleveland building destroyed by fire, which caused a loss of \$375,000. Agent of Cumberland, R. I., who kept large sums of money in his house, beaten with a club by an unknown assailant and may die. Would-be Klondikers cannot secure transportation owing to the rush. Boston policeman badly wounded by a supposed robber. Eighteen bodies taken from the ruins of the pier in Pittsburgh. Radical wing of the autonomist party in Cuba submit proposals to the insurgents for peace. Peter Coggio, 45 years, killed by a runaway horse in Spiny Creek, Conn. Grand jury met in Indiana advocating a pension of a dollar a day. Berlin action party agitating the importation of horses from the United States. W. man in Massachusetts valley, Va., killed her lover and committed suicide. Serious distress among the people of the western part of Ireland. John Sullivan, 22, shot himself twice in the arm after a disagreement with his wife in Ware, Mass. Eviction notices served on strikers in Waukegan, R. I. Occupying corporation tenants. Two bandits set upon by passengers in a train in Missouri and made to leap for life. Three men killed in an explosion in a mine in Iowa. Death of the superintendent of the Stamford, Conn., almshouse due to heart disease and not to a blow given by a woman, as was reported. The St. Louis arrived in New York with 127 passengers and 53 sailors who were taken from a sinking steamer bound from Rotterdam for the metropolis. John Williams, widely known Democratic politician, shot and killed by James Lewis at Jonesville, Ind. Louise Diekhoff, Topsfield, Mass., domestic, fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.
Postoffice in Kensington, Conn., burglarized, but only small sum taken. Inheritance law in Iowa declared unconstitutional by a federal judge. Ninety-six of Gloucester's fishermen lost their lives in 1897, the mourners comprising 37 widows and 45 children. Westport, Mass., man drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which he was swimming. New York woman became dizzy in a hotel elevator and fell so that her head was in a position to be mangled in contact with one of the floors. James Woods was killed in a Marion, O., lodging house by Winfield Lewis, who also wounded a woman fatally. Chester, N. Y., hotel and a livery stable burned. Conference of textile workers in Boston recommended that the best way to aid the New Bedford strikers was for operatives in all New England factories to engage in a sympathetic strike. Andrew Krubin killed his cousin, Andrew Krisher, in Ellwood, Pa. Alexander Christian, 22, assaulted Cyrus Cooke, 78, of Cumberland, R. I., with a stove in an attempt at robbery and nearly killed him. Four murders committed in Indiana raining town. Auditorium Opera house in New Bedford, Mass., closed owing to gross bawling out. Filibustering expedition reported to have left Tampa, Fla.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.
Eleven employees of the New England railroad arrested in Boston for fraud having been parties to a scheme conceived by a time clerk for robbing the corporation. New York Christian Herald to establish an orphan asylum in Havana. Cuban expedition left Wilmington, Del., Saturday night. A. W. Williams, Stamford, Conn., aged 72, killed himself by shooting. Rolling mill in Hamilton, Ont., partially destroyed by fire with loss of \$15,000. Part of the plant of the Hartford Carpet company at Thompsonville, Conn., closed for an indefinite period. Preparations being made for the establishment of a Japanese colony on a big tract of land adjacent to the port of San Pedro, Mex., and contiguous to the Guatemalan boundary. Houston, Tex., saloon-keeper named Hurst killed with a coupling pin by somebody unknown. Prominent member of a Brooklyn church found guilty of forgery in the first degree. Walter Denny shot his wife fatally and killed himself in St. Joseph, Mo., because he had been threatened with a suit for divorce. Dr. Crockett, Lewiston, Me., fined \$500 for causing a girl's death by an operation. Laborer killed and two others injured by the fall of a freight elevator in a New York hotel. Fletcher Webster post, Brockton, Mass., seeking a reopening of its case with a view to re-instatement as a result of the defeat of the "house of lords" in the department convention in Boston. Collector of the port in Boston tendered his resignation. Sentiment in textile centers of New England is adverse to the recommendation that a second strike be inaugurated.

in aid of the New Bedford strikers. Six years old girl killed by a horsecar in New York city. J. P. St. John, the temperance leader, fiercely denounced in Ottawa, Kan., for signing a petition in favor of a drugist. Russian government paid for 50,000 tons of coal that were never delivered, and several arrests have been made. Massachusetts house gave two-thirds majority against a woman's suffrage bill. De Lome letter surrendered to a representative of the man to whom it was sent. Filibustering expedition left near Wilmington, Del. Fire broke out on an Oregon steamer with 600 Klondikers 20 miles out, and vessel put back. Democratic congressional committee adopted a resolution for "earnest and hearty co-operation between the various exponents of bimetallism as defined by the Chicago platform." Three Lynn, Mass., juveniles procured a toy pistol and engaged at holding up. Boston's mayor wants a department of public morals. Witness in Zola trial says the Esterhazy court-martial was a parody on justice. Electric car collided with a freight train in Chelsea, Mass., and several persons hurt. Resolutions adopted by both houses of congress asking president for information on Cuban situation. Alaska steamer burned, and everybody supposed to be lost.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.
Lebanon company of Pawtucket, R. I., manufacturing yarns and stockings, to erect an addition of three stories. Hotel and seven cottages burned at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. W. C. Moody arrested on a charge of stealing \$25,000 from a loan association of which he was acting secretary as substitute for his employer, a banker at Chicago. Several persons killed in socialist disturbances in Italy. Fire caused by lightning destroyed Baptist church in South Thomaston, Me., that was 110 years old. Dr. A. Weeks, accomplice in a murder in Trumbull, Conn., given imprisonment for life. Amanda Goodard burned to death in South Walpole, Mass. Hartford fireman received a shock of 1000 volts and died. Keeper of a New York saloon fleeced out of \$2000 in a crooked game of faro in Philadelphia. Small-pox epidemic in Middlebury, Ky. Bridgeport, Conn., youth of 17 shot himself fatally in a theater with suicidal intent. Strike of 270 workers in a shoe factory in Lowell, Mass., against a cutdown. Federal judge in St. Louis rules that a man who dies of blood poisoning caused by a tight shoe is entitled to recover on an accident policy. Warship Maine destroyed by a mysterious explosion in the harbor of Havana at 9:40 Tuesday night, and 100 or more killed or drowned, with a large number injured; great consternation among the city's inhabitants.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.
Jamaica authorities seized a quantity of arms and ammunition intended for the Cubans. Pipe Line company of Boston accused of issuing a million dollars worth of stock without the approval of the gas commission. Mr. Gladstone has returned to England from France. Fireman on a switcher in New York thrown from the cab by a lurch of the machine and fractured his skull. Fire destroyed a freight station in Philadelphia, causing a loss of \$100,000, and ruined one of the largest blocks in Westbury, R. I., with an aggregate damage of \$50,000. Storm, blizzard in form of some sections, swept over New England, followed by fall in temperature. Fire damaged the Middleton block, Marlboro, Mass., to the extent of \$20,000. Worcester's executive committee in Fall River, Mass., declared against the proposition for a general strike. Archbishop in Montreal declares that Catholics may not belong to the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. Jockey burger killed by a fall in Singers, Md. Forty quarrymen in Rockland, Me., mine quarries went out on a sympathetic strike. Fleeing room of British hostelry in Thornton, R. I., damaged \$5000 by a blaze. Out of 25 officers and 320 sailors on the Maine, 21 officers and 72 sailors were saved. Labor hearing in New Bedford concluded without new facts being disclosed. Boston man held up in his door way and robbed of \$12. Pennsylvania miners demand the conviction of Sheriff Martin and deputies for the shooting in Hazleton. Clinton, Mass., theatre, opened two weeks ago, wrecked by a gale.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
Fire consumed the Burbank block in Fitchburg, Mass., entailing a loss of \$25,000. Mr. Bryan to sound the slogan of congressional campaign at a dinner for Democrats in Washington. Young woman named Alday set on fire by negroes in Decatur county, Ga., and will die. Fire destroyed a blaine factory and stable in Concord Junction, Mass. A provision dealer of Gloucester, Mass., was arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud insurance companies by setting fire to his store. Playwright Hoyt mulcted in \$1200 for assault and slander in a suit brought in Boston by a music publisher. United States court of appeals affirms sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed on John Hart in Philadelphia for filibustering. Jennie Clark, 26 years old and married, killed by a locomotive on a crossing in Springfield, Mass. Illinois legislature declares the president the support of that state in upholding the national dignity if the occasion should arise. Bijou theatre, Worcester, Mass., burned by flames, total damage about \$15,000. W. H. Miller, colored, perished of Boston, shot Agent Lane of Tower 113 station, Waltham, Mass., probably fatally. Spain makes an apology for the utterances of De Lome, late minister at Washington. Impressive scene at the funeral of the victims of Maine disaster in Havana. Federal government to receive \$20,000,000 more from the sale of the Kansas Pacific road than under the terms approved by the last administration. Francis E. Willard, W. C. T. U. president, died of grip in New York. National Woman's Suffrage association adopted resolutions for equality with males in the exercise of the elective franchise, for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution to bring this about, for mothers equal custody and control of minor children and for wives and widows an equal vote and inheritance of property.

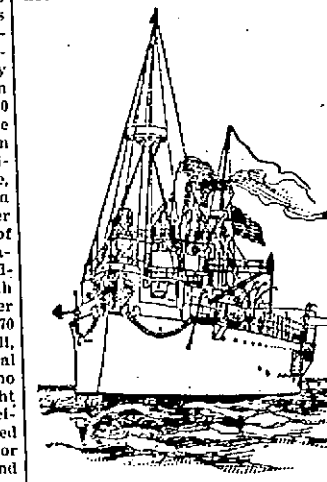
Got Twenty-Five Years.
Boston, Feb. 15.—Among the sentences imposed by Judge Hardy in the Suffolk county superior court yesterday, was one of 25 years under the habitual criminal act upon James W. Buckley, alias George Williams, alias James W. Wood, alias James M. Woods, convicted of breaking and entering. Buckley took it as calmly as an ordinary man would take a much needed vacation. Judge Hardy explained to him that the law left no room for him to the 25 years' sentence, and asked if he desired to say anything. Buckley had nothing to say, so the formal proceeding was over in less than a minute. Buckley began to serve the first day of his sentence in solitary confinement last night. He is colored, and about 32 years old.

MAINE DESTROYED.

Many Killed, Drowned and Injured on the Warship.

Captain Sigbee's A. S. Suspension of Public Opinion Till Further Report as to the Cause, Which Is Yet a Mystery.—The Wildest Consternation in Havana.—Thousands Line the Wharves.

Havana, Feb. 16.—At 10:45 last night a terrible explosion took place on board the cruiser Maine in Havana harbor. Many were killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII assisted in the rescue. The explosion shook the whole city and windows were broken in all the houses. The correspondent of The Associated Press conversed with several of the wounded sailors, who said that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they could give no particulars as to the cause. The wildest consternation prevailed here. It is believed that the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine. Captain Sigbee and the other officers have been saved. It is estimated that over 100 of the crew were killed, but it is impossible to give the exact details.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE. Captain Sigbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could. The latter, who were literally thrown from their bunks in their night clothing, gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery.

BLAME THE SPANIARDS.

No Light on the Mystery Shed by Survivors in Key West.

Key West, Feb. 17.—The steamer Olivette, with 62 survivors of the Maine on board, arrived here 10:30 last night, and a half hour from Havana. Of the number 20 are wounded, 10 seriously and one fatally. Company A, First Artillery, took possession of the dock before the vessel's arrival and kept back the excited crowd, which included half the population of Key West. No one not in uniform was allowed to go on board.

The Associated Press correspondent says Purser Denham of the Olivette, who gave the following brief account of the disaster: "The explosion is an absolute mystery to everyone. It occurred in the forward magazine, which is just forward of amidships and below the water line. The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening and the temperature found to be 42. The magazine was locked and the keys given to Captain Sigbee. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9:40, and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life."

No one can yet give a connected account. About 20 men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several men had their hammocks slung on the lower deck. The explosion split the big ship in two and threw these and one marine who were sleeping on the superstructure 40 feet in the air and into the water. In the magazine were 25 tons of coarse powder, used for charging the big guns, there being no dynamite, detonating powder, nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine aft the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine. It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo underneath, as if this were the case a hole would have been torn in the bottom and the ship would not have been afloat for some time. The aft part of the ship was in three minutes, and the officers and survivors of the crew escaped with a distance of 500 yards. The officers, as a rule, were reticent and followed in line with their chief, Sigbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the authors of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, took the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of.

Not Ninety-Six Saved.
Havana, Feb. 17.—Out of 354, the total number of the crew of the Maine, 96 were saved. The following sailors are in a hospital. All but three will live; one man couldn't give his name: Dan Cronin, New York; William McGinness, Boston; John Sofy, Boston; A. Hallen, Brooklyn; James Bol, New York; Francis Cahill, Massachusetts; Jo Koena, Boston; Fred Gerne, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles A. Smith, Jervall, Shea, Alfred Hearn, Norway; J. H. Bloomer, Portland; Alf Johnson, Sweden; Edward Mattson, Sweden; George Fox, Grand Rapids, R. I.; Wilbur, A. Erickson, Sweden; John D. White, Brooklyn; John Heffron, Brooklyn; F. F. Holzer, New York; William Matteson, Bay City, Mich.; H. Hudson, St. Louis; W. Allen, Brooklyn.

Regret of Mr. De Lome.
New York, Feb. 17.—Mr. De Lome, accompanied by his wife and two boys, was escorted by detectives from the hotel to the dock yesterday. Four state-rooms were in readiness for the ex-minister. A cabin set apart for a reception room was filled with loyal emblems. Among the many friends who were present to bid the Lomes farewell was Miss Pauncefoot, eldest daughter of the British ambassador. An album containing resolutions of sympathy signed by Spaniards in this city was handed to Mr. De Lome, who, in a short speech, returned thanks and said he hoped he would retain the highly valued good will of the Spanish colony in New York. As the steamer drew away from the dock there were cheers from the Spaniards for De Lome. Speaking of the Maine's mishap he said: "This appalling disaster forces me to a declaration that I love America as I do no other country than my own. The Spanish ministry and the Spanish people have been greatly misunderstood in this country." Mr. De Lome said, "They desire peace. They all want peace with America and Americans, not only from motives of policy, but because they love America. I am forced to say now by this terrible affair what I should have been precluded from saying before. There is no country in the world that I love as I do America. I love the country and the people, and it is with the keenest regret that I take my leave as the unfortunate letter incident. Nearly all prominent Spaniards and men of influence in my country share my views in regard to America."

Attributed to Spaniards.
New York, Feb. 17.—An evening paper quotes Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, as saying: "Taking everything into consideration, I am firmly convinced that the tragedy in Havana harbor was the work of the Spaniards. It is well known that there has been a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards in Cuba against the Maine. Canalejas' own paper, The Herald, has repeatedly stated that the presence of the Maine was a menace to peace, and it was to the editor of this paper that De Lome wrote his famous letter. At a bull fight in Cuba a week ago Sunday the Spaniards openly insulted men from the Maine, and the feeling against them has gradually grown to be very bitter. "It would have been comparatively easy to plant a torpedo under the Maine. If any Spaniards did it they certainly acted in connivance with the Spanish authorities. I feel certain it was not the work of the Cubans, because if they had wanted to blow anything up they would have directed their force toward Spanish vessels or Weyler long before this."

Hills of Victims Provided For.
Washington, Feb. 17.—It is probable that the families of the victims of the Maine disaster will be cared for by the government, as were the survivors of those who were lost in the Hawaiian hurricane several years ago, when 54 American officers and sailors were lost from the Albatross, Vandalia and Ticonderoga, which were wrecked on that occasion. Representative McClellan of New York introduced a joint resolution, appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose in the house today. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, That the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby, directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum equal to 12 months' pay to the legal heirs or representatives of each of the officers and crew of the United States steamship Maine, which perished in the disaster in Havana, Feb. 15, 1898, and the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Value of Books Estimated.
Boston, Feb. 15.—An inventory of the estate left by Elias Phillips Brooks, who died early in 1893, has just been filed in the Suffolk probate court, showing with an account of his executor, that the legacies under his will were appraised at \$45,576, of which \$4500, the value of the land at North Andover, was real estate, and the balance was personal property. Among his gifts which have been satisfied are \$1000 to the Boston home for incurables, his books valued at \$4000 for a review's library at Trinity church, and \$500 to Trinity church to use to complete the front of the church building.

Fifty Persons Perished.
Bochum, Prussia, Feb. 17.—A terrible explosion of firelamp occurred in the Vereinigte Carolingengrube colliery at Hamme this morning. Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered. In addition, many mines have been seriously injured. It is believed that 50 persons have perished. **Floored by a Shock.**
Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—John Nejo, said to be the proprietor of a saloon and restaurant in New York, was floored out of \$2000 by three confidence men who worked a crooked faro game on him in this city. One of the swindlers is under arrest, and the police are looking for the others.

Theatre Afire.
Worcester, Mass., Feb. 15.—The Front street Opera House was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by a fire at early hour this morning. Manager Ossner and his wife, who were the only occupants of the building, were taken from the first story window by the firemen.

Carried Out to Sea.
Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—A dispatch received here from Helsingfors says that a tract of ice on the coast of the gulf of Finland broke adrift in a snowstorm yesterday and was carried to sea with 100 fishermen and several horses.

Managed by Fire.
Marlboro, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Middleton block, in the upper stories of which is the Windsor hotel, was damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by fire Thursday afternoon. It was only by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the firemen, working in the teeth of a north-west gale, that the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining structures.

New Advertisements.

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, February 17th, A. D. 1898.

DELOE BRYER, Administrator on the estate of **JOHN BRYER**, late of Newport, deceased, appointed by this Court, presents his last account with the estate of said John Bryer and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and that he may be discharged from said estate. He prays that he may be allowed his fees and costs, and that he may be allowed to have his name removed from the list of administrators on the estate of said John Bryer, once a week at least for fourteen days. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate to present their claims, if any, to the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport, on Monday the 15th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of **JOHN T. COOK**, late of Newport, deceased, appointed by this Court, presents his last account with the estate of said John T. Cook and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded, and that he may be discharged from said estate. He prays that he may be allowed his fees and costs, and that he may be allowed to have his name removed from the list of administrators on the estate of said John T. Cook, once a week at least for fourteen days. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate to present their claims, if any, to the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport, on Monday the 15th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

JOHN T. COOK, Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Providence, R. I., administrator on the estate of **BENJAMIN COOK**, late of said Providence, deceased, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or to the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ALBION C. COOK, Administrator.

Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 17th, 1898.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing of Daniel Watson, administrator on the estate of **SUSAN P. WATSON**, late of Newport, deceased, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at public sale, certain parcels of real estate situated in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, the expenses of her funeral and of settling her estate, according to law and said petition having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the Newport Mercury.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate to present their claims, if any, to the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport, on Monday the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Feb. 12th.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, February 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing of Patrick D. Burke, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of **SYLVESTER L. HORGAN**, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Feb. 12th.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, February 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing of Geneva A. Horgan, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of **JAMES C. PRAY**, late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Feb. 12th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator with will annexed on the estate of **JAMES C. PRAY**, late of said Newport, deceased, and having given qualified bond according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or to the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN GIBSON, Administrator, with will annexed.

Newport, R. I., February 12, 1898.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of **MARY A. W. GLADSTONE**, late of said Newport, deceased, and having given qualified bond according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her or to the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARY A. W. GLADSTONE, Executrix.

Newport, R. I., February 12, 1898.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of **MARY A. W. GLADSTONE**, late of said Newport, deceased, and having given qualified bond according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or to the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

HENRY N. JETER, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., January 22nd, 1898.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 11, A. D. 1898.

MARY L. WILLIAMS presents to this Court her petition in writing, representing that she is unlawfully and improperly deprived of her personal and property rights, and praying that she may be restored to her full and complete liberty, choice and freedom in the ordering and disposing of her personal and business affairs.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALBION C. COOK, Probate Clerk.

1-22

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 11, A. D. 1898.

ANN SARAH PUCKER presents to this Court her petition in writing, praying for reasons therein at length set forth, for the removal of her guardian, **EDWARD L. SHANKER**, and that she may be restored to her full and complete liberty, choice and freedom in the ordering and disposing of her personal and business affairs.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

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ALBION C. COOK, Probate Clerk.

Selected Tale.

WEIN MAYFEAU.

BY GEORGE ADAMS.

The pavilion in the back of the water garden in the city of Utsunuki, Japan, was a place of great beauty. It was a small, white, two-story building with a red roof and a small garden in front of it. The garden was filled with flowers and trees, and the pavilion was surrounded by a low wall. The pavilion was the home of a young woman named Wein Mayfeau. She was a beautiful girl with long black hair and a gentle smile. She was the daughter of a wealthy family and had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants.

The four girls who lived in the pavilion were all very different. There was the eldest, who was a serious and studious girl. There was the second, who was a cheerful and lively girl. There was the third, who was a quiet and reserved girl. And there was the youngest, who was a mischievous and playful girl. They all loved to spend their time in the pavilion, and they were very fond of each other.

The first girl, who was the eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very serious girl and she loved to read books. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

The second girl, who was the second eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very cheerful and lively girl. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

The third girl, who was the third eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very quiet and reserved girl. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

The youngest girl, who was the youngest, was named Kikyo. She was a very mischievous and playful girl. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

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The first girl, who was the eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very serious girl and she loved to read books. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

The second girl, who was the second eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very cheerful and lively girl. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

The third girl, who was the third eldest, was named Kikyo. She was a very quiet and reserved girl. She was the one who had been educated in the ways of a lady. She was now living in the pavilion with her mother and a few servants. She was a very beautiful girl and she was very popular among the other girls in the pavilion.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REINDER IN DEVELOPING UNCLE SAM'S NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The importance of the Reinder in developing Uncle Sam's Northern Territory is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States. The Reinder is a large area of land in the north of the United States, and it is one of the most fertile and productive areas of land in the country. It is a land of great beauty and of great value, and it is one of the most important areas of land in the United States.

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HOME DYEING MAYPOLE SOAP.

A Pleasure at Last.



No Mess. No Trouble.

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or may be ordered for 15 cents.

Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP CO., 127 Nassau Street, New York.

WASHES AND DYES

AT ONE OPERATION

ANY COLOR.

The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Socks or Padded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Corsets, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

See this Picture

It represents the Salesman and Warehouse of

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD

in our line. But there is something else to which we

wish to call your attention, and that is

A BIG OFFER

We are issuing a Set of Samples in four books which comprises the latest assortment of Wall Papers ever shown. These four books contain an unparalleled selection of correctly-drawn and beautifully-colored designs of papers; just such goods as are now used by the leading decorators in New York City. Impartible Hall and Parlor Designs; elegant Bedrooms, Dining and Parlor papers; elegant Stripes and Florals; and good, every-day papers at moderate cost.

No other Wall Paper House can equal us, either in variety of designs or in low prices. Our papers are all new patterns, and the old, worn-out stock is often advertised in this manner, and they sell at \$1.10.

WE WANT YOU

To send for a set of these samples and represent us in your vicinity. This will be interesting and profitable to you and we will give you a handsome salary. This advantage, together with push and energy on your part, will undoubtedly result in your making money. Send postal card full name and address to Dept. S.

Established 1880

No. 50, 52 East 13th Street

Near Broadway

NEW YORK

A Natural Death.

They were telling stories with a wide range of locality, and, perhaps, probability, and the name of Col. Tom Starns as a famous Kentucky story teller and man-around-the-state came up.

"What ever became of the colonel?" inquired a statesman.

"He went west and battled around there for several years, and then came back to Kentucky."

"Is he still living?"

"Oh, no. Been dead twenty years."

"Didn't die a natural death, did he?"

"Yes."

"You don't say! I never would have thought it."

"Yes. He got into a scrap over politics and the other fellow shot him on the spot."

"Shot?" he exclaimed. "Why, I thought you said he died a natural death."

"That's what I did say."

"Then how in thunder do—"

"Hold on!" interrupted the other man. "You seem to forget that we are talking about Kentucky."

English Death Notices.

Attempts to evade the death duties act are causing queer complications in England. An old man transferred all his property by deed of gift to his young wife, not expecting that he would survive her. She made a will, leaving it to a former beau of hers, and then was killed on the hunting field. The husband was thus left dependent on the lover's generosity.

Coral for Ornamentation.

Coral is now applied in mosaic or tortoise shell and other materials for the ornamentation of glove and jewel boxes and of musical instruments at the Royal School of Coral Work and Decorative Art, at Torre del Greco, near Naples. It is also used to ornament picture frames and artistic furniture.

Candles and Electricity.

The estimated total candle power of all the electric lamps used in New York city is placed at 50,000,000.

"To tell the truth my mother has lived with one foot in the grave," writes Mrs. Eugene Starns, of Houston, Texas, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"With a most thankful heart I will tell you about the wonderful cure effected in her case. She has been a perfect wreck for seven long years. She could not sleep on account of severe pains. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit. After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and is now perfectly cured. Please receive the heartiest thanks and blessings from my father and seven children for saving the life of dear mother. May God bless you and your Institution, it is the wish of your friend."

Tens of thousands of women have found complete and permanent relief from obstinate and seemingly incurable disease by using the wonderful remedies referred to above. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' possesses the peculiar property of nourishing and vitalizing the blood with the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh and muscular strength.

In the special weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism, the 'Favorite Prescription' is a perfect and positive specific. It is the only scientific medicine prepared for that purpose by an educated physician and specialist in that particular field of practice.

For weak and nervous women these two medicines taken conjointly constitute the most marvellously successful course of treatment known to the medical profession.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the 'Invalids' Hotel and Sanitary Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a splendid staff of associate specialists, graduates from the leading medical universities of America and Europe.

Experiments on the Klondike.

A number of persons in Portland, Oregon, have been experimenting in the matter of preparing evaporated vegetables, with a view of supplying Alaska miners. The most desired thing of the kind is evaporated onions, and some trouble has been experienced in preparing these in a satisfactory manner. It has been found that not every kind of onion can be evaporated satisfactorily. Only the very best quality of onions will answer the purpose. An onion-grower who has been experimenting with various kinds of onions has at last found one kind which fits the bill perfectly. A large tin case full of the evaporated onions prepared by him was exhibited by a third street dealer and though they looked much like shavings, they smelled and tasted like onions, and made one's eyes water to look at them. The man who has found out the best kind of onion for evaporating does not give out what variety it is, as he intends to use all of the kind he can get hold of. There will be plenty of evaporated fruits and vegetables to supply all bound for Klondike next spring. The onions spoken of cost about 10 cents a pound, and a sack of onions, it is said, only makes three pounds.

There are men in the swamps of the south who make their living by hunting alligators," said a man who has just returned from that region. "Their mode of hunting the Saurians is very ingenious, as well as successful. In the summer, when the swamps dry out, the alligators which abound there in large numbers, live in holes ten or more feet deep and inclined or slanting. The weapon of warfare used upon these creatures is a long pole, at the end of which is a sharp steel prod and hook. This is run down into the hole and the alligator is prodded until he becomes mad, then he snags the hook like a fish and is immediately caught. He is then drawn up to the mouth of the hole and is shot through the eye until dead. The teeth are extracted and the hide cut off. Both are sold at some near by place. Some parts of the alligator are eaten, if it be young."

The Queen's Cigar.

It is well known that Queen Victoria has a great dislike of smoke, so much so that she does not allow smoking in her immediate neighborhood. And yet the cigar bill for her guests is a very heavy one. The principal item is the thousand of the finest Havana cigars which are specially made for her and sent to Windsor in glass tubes hermetically sealed. It is said that the Queen's cigars could not be had even in Cuba at wholesale prices under five billings apiece. The men who make them receive thirty cents for each cigar, and none but the oldest and most skilled workmen are entrusted with their manufacture. At this rate they can earn a small fortune, for 300 cigars a day can be turned out by the most expert cigar makers.

A Great Painter's Last Feast.

The right hand of Verestchagin, the Russian painter, is, in spite of the wonders he has accomplished, a lame one. His thumb was so badly bitten by a leopard some years ago that it had to be amputated. On the field of battle the middle finger of his right hand was made useless by a shot. By a fall on the Steppes, later, the centre bones of the same hand were shattered. Nevertheless, Verestchagin is one of the foremost painters in Russia, and makes as dexterous use of his right hand, lame as it is, as any man in Europe.

A Boat With Steel Fins.

Secretary Liden, of the Zoological station at Naples, Italy, has invented a boat with steel fins, which is propelled solely by the motion of the sea water. It never gets in rough weather.

Mine of Wealth in Maine.

A little Klondike has been discovered on the farm of Charles H. Emory, in Hancock County, Maine. It is not gold that has been found, but molybdenite, a mineral resembling graphite and used for lubricating purposes. Three blasts brought out 600 pounds, samples of which have been assayed at Boston at \$1 a pound.

AFGHAN WOMEN.

High Caste Mothers Have a Lonely Time of It.

If there are any women in the world who have a right to the title of 'lonely,' it is those poor creatures of Afghanistan, the upper-class dames. They spend their days doing absolutely nothing, for they disdain sewing, cooking and general household duties; they leave the care of their children to slaves, and they can neither read nor write.

Generally in a rich house there is one chief slave, a sort of housekeeper, rather a grand person, whom it is always wise to conciliate if you intend having many dealings with that establishment. In summer she is always dressed in purest white; in winter, velvets and brocades are not beyond her reach. She is generally an elderly person, with considerable influence and a good deal of authority.

Then there is another who is a sort of maid to the lady of the house; she is another person with whom it is not wise to quarrel; she is always very much in evidence. She it is who prepares everything for her mistress's toilet, as also for her master's. It is the wife's special duty and privilege, however, when the things are prepared, to wait upon her husband when he is dressing, to pour the water over his hands and feet, during his religious washings, to spread his prayer carpet, to put his favorite dish before him, and so on.

It is difficult to appreciate the exact position of these Afghan women until one sees the way in which mothers are treated by their sons. They may nurse them when they are sick, and tend them when they are young, but let the boys grow to be eleven or twelve years old, and you will hear them tell their mother to "clap shut" (shut up), send them to fetch their caps and expect to be addressed by the mothers as "nigra gni," or "nigra Jan," which means, "my precious monster," "monster dear."

Gentle mothers seldom have much affection for their children or their children for them; they do not nurse them as babies, and their babyhood is a particularly long one, for they are very backward. They belong to their nurses more than to their mothers till they are two and a half years old, and after that it is their father who notices them and not their mother.

Street Railway Ownership.

Municipal ownership of street railway properties is making such strides in Great Britain that it seems only a question of time when ownership by private corporations will be a thing of the past. In Blackpool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Plymouth, Sheffield and Glasgow all the street car lines are operated by the city authorities. In thirty other cities, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, the municipalities own or operate a part of the lines within their limits. In Cardiff and Southampton the change to municipal ownership will probably be completed before the end of the present year. In various other cities the street railway tracks belong to the municipality and are leased for so much per mile, with a percentage on gross earnings. It is a cardinal feature of British street railway grants that no charters are ever extended beyond twenty-one years.

New Use for Electricity.

It is proposed to employ the electrical deposition of metallic substances in the formation of the frames used to mount sections of prismatic glass, so as to unite them to form large sheets for windows. According to the Chicago Chronicle, the sections are mounted loosely in frames of thin ribbon or wire, forming the "cathode," and near them, acting as the "anode," is a similar framework of the metal, of which the electro-deposited frame is to be formed. The metal is deposited along the wires, between them and the glass, until a complete grid or frame is formed, which holds the portions of glass firmly together in one piece.

Putting Plants to Sleep.

All plants, even in tropical countries, require a period of rest. Some repose in the rainy season, others in the dry season and others again in the cold or in the hot season. Herr Johannsen, a Scandinavian, believes he can abridge this period by intensifying the "sleep" with chloroform or ether. Bulbs or buds exposed to the vapors of these anaesthetics resume their period of activity sooner than those not so treated. It has also been observed that the tubercles of orchids placed near warming pipes, and thus more completely dried, began to spring sooner than others kept in the ordinary way.

Dual Education.

The Duke of Argyll lately offered himself as a living proof of the advantages of dual education. He had never been to school or college, but he had always read everything he could lay his hands on. To this he attributed his success in public speaking, for he "often found he had read what others had not."

The Speed of Clouds.

Although the movement of clouds very often appears imperceptible, yet as a matter of fact, it is very great, but, owing to their great height, appears otherwise. According to the statement of the Boston Evening Transcript, clouds in winter have an average speed of 100 miles an hour, while they sometimes attain a velocity of 230 miles in the same period.

Two Cents a Call.

The Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company will, in a few weeks, inaugurate a new system of telephone tolls in Scranton, Pa. By the proposed arrangement every telephone call will cost ten cents to the subscriber, who in turn may collect the amount from any "thank you, sir," who may use the phone.

CASTORIA.

See full description of this famous medicine in the "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" at the bottom of this page.

INDUSTRIAL Trust Company,

49 Westminister Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, \$250,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust business. Interest paid up deposits subject to check at sight.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on Participation Account on or before February 15 draw interest from February 1. Dividends August and February.

This account offers the advantages of a savings bank with the additional security of the plan of the company.

Legal depositary for Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and other parties.

AMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. M. ALLEN

New Bedford Mill Men Before the Legislative Committee.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—Work of the committee authorized look into the trouble which led to a shutdown in the cotton mill in thirty and precipitated the fall of 1000 operatives, in over so far as center of disturbance in concern. One who has followed closely the statements at the two sittings is content to ask if the investigation will amount to anything. Nothing new was elicited from the direct statements of representatives of both sides in the controversy by the questioning by counsel committee.

In the absence of authority to haul the books of the corporations, the investigators had no opportunity to corroborate the statements of the treasurer as to profits or wages. The strong feeling that greeted some of the questions was evidence that the operatives, considered the inequality in the matter of an educational, an even, recognition.

Treasurers Pierce of the Wampanoag and the Arushmet and Pleasant Grinnell were heard, each supposing the other as to the causes of existing conditions. Mr. Hart and Cunnane spoke for the weavers. A committee is at Fall River today.

Electric Strike a Freight, Boston, Feb. 16.—Chelsea came near having a serious catastrophe today, and it is a miracle that a number of people were not severely hurt or killed. Electric 661 of the Woburn Chelsea line of the Lynn and Boston

The force of the shock threw the off the rails, swinging it around against the remaining part of the engine, which stove a hole through the side of the car. The front dasher was smashed, the hood stove in and considerable damage done to the glass. There were at the time about a dozen passengers on the car, among which were several women. They were hurled from their seats, but that was all, for not one of them was injured, though they had a narrow escape. The locomotive was thrown off the car and cut his head in the fall, but he fared better than the passenger car. One of the men, Clarence, who was on the front platform with him and was also thrown off, sustaining a severe cut on the side of his head.

yesterday, affirming the decision of the lower court, wherein Mrs. Ed Smith obtained judgment against Western Commercial Travelers' Association for \$5000 on the death of her husband. Judge Sanborn gives the following conception of the word accident.

Fremman O. Smith of this city from blood poisoning in 1935 as the result of a sore foot, the skin of which was attracted by a light shoe, was so embarrassed to collect the accident insurance was resisted by the association. Jury in Judge Adams' court gave judgment for the amount of the policy. The company appealed.

Judge Sanborn held that the case had been brought before him by an external agency and that it was an accident. "What is not the result of force or prearrangement," said the judge, "is accidental. No man intends to wear the skin off his toes, and no jury must be considered negligent."

Filed for Minkler Register
Auburn, Me., Nov. 15-1937.
JAMES F. HARRIS, JR.,
Attorney at Law

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widuals and orphans of six mil-
the fire department who lost
at a fire Feb. 6. The funeral
victims were largely attended.
testimonials exceeding anything
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DISLOCATED HER
It Was Artificial and the Incident
Other Women.

It was at a well-known
confectionary, where there
fountain, and always a
thirsty crowd, composed
men. It was upon one of
men, pretty and young, that
of two of the later comers
ened.

There was something pecu-
her. It was not in the
gown, which was all the fas-
taste and a skillful tailor
it. That was all right; on
side it had the appearance
pulled up on her hip suffi-
to show a pretty silk pet-
low it.

What could be the mat-
eres of the two women were
or it.

"I have it," said one, and
clapped her hands. "Do you
my dear? That girl is w-
few false hips, as sure as
and in the crowd one of the
pushed up, and has pulled
with it."

And she was right. But
the modern hips drank her
an air of perfect self-satis-
a clear conscience, and hist-
relate low, when or who
moral effect upon the
when she discovered that
world knew her as the res-

58
MONTEANA
NKLIN.

Montana has an unusu-
inventors for a new State.

New Bedford Mill Men Before the Initiative Committee.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—Work of the committee authorized look into the trouble which led to shutdown in the cotton mills in threat and precipitated the fallings of 600 operatives, in over so far center of disturbance in concert. One who has followed closely the statements at the two sittings is constantly to ask if the investigation will amount to anything. Nothing new was elicited from the direct statements of representatives of both sides to the controversy by the questioning by counsel committee.

In the absence of authority to turn the books of the corporations, the investigators had no opportunity to correlate the statements of the treasurer to profits or wages. The strongest thing that gratified some of the asserers was evidence that the operatives, constituted the majority in the matter were as skeptical as ever regarding representation as to the necessity the reduction in preference in a current.

Treasurers Pierce of the Wamsaw Knowles of the Arundinet and Pier the Grinnell were heard, each suppling the other as to the causes of existing conditions. Mr. Hunt and Cunnane spoke for the weavers. Committee is at Fall River today.

Electric Curb Night.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Chelsea came near having a serious catastrophe today, and it is a miracle that a number of people were not severely hurt. Killed, Electric car of the Woburn Chelsea line of the Lynn and Boston.

The force of the shock threw the off the rails, swinging it around against the remaining part of the train, which stove a hole through the car. The front dasher was smashed, the hood stove in and considerable damage done to the glass. They were at the time about a dozen passengers on the car, among which were women. They were hurled from seats, but that was all, for not one of them was injured, though they had a narrow escape. The motorman was thrown off the car and cut his head the fall, but he fared better than Claffey, who was on the front platform with him and was also thrown off, sustaining a severe cut on the side of his head.

An Accident Defined.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—In a decision of the United States court of appeals, rendered yesterday, affirming the decision of the lower court, wherein Mrs. B. Smith obtained judgment against the Western Commercial Travelers' Association for \$5000 on the death of her husband, Judge Sanborn gives the following conception of the word accident.

Freeman O. Smith of this city from blood poisoning in 1895 as a result of a sore toe, the skin of which had been abraded by a light shoe. Mrs. Smith attempted to collect the accident insurance, but was resisted by the association. In Judge Adams' court gave judgment for the amount of the policy. The company appealed.

Judge Sanborn held that the death of the defendant had been brought about by an external agency and that it was an accident. "What is not the result of sign or prearrangement," said the judge, "is accidental. No man intends to wear the skin off his toes, and no man's injury must be considered accidental."

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widuals and orphans of six mil-
the fire department who lost
at a fire Feb. 6. The funeral
victims were largely attended.
testimonials exceeding anything
displayed at the hequies.

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DISLOCATED HER
It Was Artificial and the Incident
Other Women.

It was at a well-known
confectionary, where there
fountain, and always a
thirsty crowd, composed
men. It was upon one of
men, pretty and young, that
of two of the later comers
ened.

There was something pecu-
her. It was not in the
gown, which was all the fas-
taste and a skillful tailor
it. That was all right; on
side it had the appearance
pulled up on her hip suffi-
to show a pretty silk pet-
low it.

What could be the mat-
eres of the two women were
or it.

"I have it," said one, and
clapped her hands. "Do you
my dear? That girl is w-
few false hips, as sure as
and in the crowd one of the
pushed up, and has pulled
with it."

And she was right. But
the modern hips drank her
an air of perfect self-satis-
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